

THE PEOPLE MORE CHEERFUL, ALTHOUGH CHOLERA IS STILL DOING DREADFUL WORK.

BREMEN FREE FROM THE PLAGUE—THIRTY-FOUR NEW CASES AND TWENTY-TWO DEATHS IN PARIS—CASES IN HOLLAND.

THE RUSSIAN DEATH-ROLL.

Hamburg, Sept. 12.—Four hundred and four new cases of cholera and 116 deaths are reported for yesterday. The Statistical Bureau returns, as the totals to September 10, 13,238 cases of the disease and 5,865 deaths.

The weather is splendid. Yesterday the promenades were thronged and the open air restaurants were filled with groups of people who conversed in lively tones. The managers of the circus here, which was closed because of the epidemic, announce that their performances will start again this week. The pleasure gardens are doing a good business. Despite these symptoms of the growth of public confidence, several doctors, who are experts in cholera, fear to-day that the epidemic is somewhat increasing.

The Hamburg Senate has answered in the negative inquiries made by the medical faculties of Berlin, Leipzig and Halle as to whether further aid was required. A quarantine of six days has been declared at Cuxhaven against vessels from infected ports on the Elbe.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced to-day that no cholera has existed in Bremen for several days, and that there is no further cause for anxiety regarding that city. Chancellor von Caprivi has advised the Federal States that Bremen is no longer suspected of containing the infection.

Paris, Sept. 12.—There were reported in the city of Paris to-day thirty-four new cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths, while in the suburbs there were reported six new cases and four deaths.

Havre, Sept. 12.—Yesterday's cholera returns show an increase in the number of both new cases and deaths. Thirteen new cases and eight deaths were reported, as against eight new cases and five deaths on Saturday.

The Hague, Sept. 12.—The steamer Maas arrived at Hoekvan Holland, from Hamburg on Thursday. She was detained at quarantine until last evening, when she was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam. Her captain was afterward stricken with cholera, and died to-day. The steamer has again been quarantined. A vagrant died from cholera in Rotterdam this afternoon.

A decree has been issued forbidding the importation in transit through Holland of wool, skins, furs, and other articles from Hamburg and Altona, likely to be infectious.

Rotterdam, Sept. 12.—A former servant of the late French General Boulanger, has died of a cholera-like disorder at Wormerveer, in North Holland.

London, Sept. 12.—The steamer Betul arrived at Cardiff from Hamburg to-day. One of her sailors had died from Asiatic cholera, and the vessel was consequently quarantined.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—On Friday there were reported from all the cholera-infected districts of Russia 5,654 new cases and 2,510 deaths. Compared with the figures of Thursday, September 8, which were inadvertently stated yesterday as the returns of Saturday, September 10, the figures of Friday show an increase of 3,277 new cases. The deaths on Friday were 641, as against 563 on Thursday. In St. Petersburg yesterday sixty-two new cases and twenty-eight deaths were reported. This is nineteen new cases and two deaths less than were reported on Saturday.

Vienna, Sept. 12.—The Politische Correspondenz, in denying the statements that six deaths from cholera have occurred at Feldkirch, a town of Tyrol, declares that there has not been a cholera case anywhere in Austria since August 1.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Of the 602 steerage passengers on the steamer Island, 350 are from various parts of Great Britain and the rest are from the Continent. The alien authorities include a Russian and Polish Hebrews. They were located for twelve days in Liverpool, where their bedding and baggage were disinfected.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The State Department has received a cable despatch from the Vice-Consul at Sterling saying that there were three cholera cases there.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—William Steinhay's interview with Emperor William, while a quiet place yesterday, was originally fixed for a day in June, but the illness of the Emperor prevented his accepting the Emperor's invitation. The Emperor yesterday conversed with Mr. Steinhay in English and German, according to the subject brought up. He inquired particularly in regard to the growth of Socialism in America and concerning the Home-Trade riots, and expressed his satisfaction when Mr. Steinhay referred to the social and political importance of the German Empire. While loyal to the land of their adoption, he said, they loved the Fatherland, and they would greet the Kaiser at Chicago with boundless enthusiasm. The Emperor replied: "My going to Chicago is not at all impossible."

The Emperor referred to the many talented American musical talents in Berlin, and said that there were also some prominent painters among the Americans. He said that he had just seen a portrait of one of them, an artist named West, who had brought a picture to the Emperor. The Emperor, looking at the picture, said that it was a very good one, and that he was very much interested in it. He said that he was very much interested in the art of the Americans, and that he was very much interested in the art of the Germans. He said that he was very much interested in the art of the Americans, and that he was very much interested in the art of the Germans.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Minister Foster will accompany Sir John Abbott to England on important business in relation to the financial management of Canadian loans in London.

There is also a question which came up in the House of Commons last year as to the bettering of Canadian diplomatic relations with the United States and other countries. Mr. Foster will confer with the Colonial and Foreign office on this subject, with the view of securing, if possible, the carrying out of the wish of Parliament. Other important matters will be dealt with by the Premier and his colleague in the course of their stay in England. Mr. Foster proposes to pay special attention to trade matters, particularly with the view of furthering the development of the market in the mother country. The two Ministers will leave Canada in about a fortnight.

Simla, Sept. 12.—It is reported here that the Amir of Afghanistan is supporting the Black Mountain tribes in their resistance to British authority. These tribes recently engaged to surrender to the British. But the Amir, the ex-chieftain of the Black Mountain, when the time arrived for them to fulfill their engagement, they refused to do so, and also refused to expel Hashim Ali from their country. Consequently the Indian Government determined to punish them, and early in October an expedition consisting of more than 4,000 troops, under command of Colonel Sir W. Lockhart, will be sent to the Valley of the Indus to destroy the seat of power, in which Hashim Ali has been hiding. It is reported here that the Amir has not yet decided whether to fight or to flee. The Amir has not yet decided whether to fight or to flee. The Amir has not yet decided whether to fight or to flee.

This report indicates one more turn in the mind of Abdurrahman. He was represented recently as being to the British side, in order the better to resist the Russian advance upon his territory. But the fact is, as already explained here, that he has less to fear from the Muscovites than from the English, at least for the present. The former have not appropriated to themselves any portion of Afghanistan since 1885, when they seized the Peshawar district, and in their recent incursion in the Panir region they had to deal with the Chinese, who claimed the eastern slope of the Afghan mountains. On the contrary, England, which formerly recognized Afghanistan as a British territory, has now claimed the British territory, and the exploration of the French traveler Bonvalot and of the Russian officers Yanof and Grombitchewsky had demon-

PLURALITY FOR CLEAVES (REP.) ABOUT 12,000.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE REDUCED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW—DEMOCRATS POLL THEIR FULL PARTY STRENGTH—MESSRS. REED, DINGLEY, MILLIKEN AND BOUTELLE RE-ELECTED.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 12.—The election in Maine to-day passed off quietly. It was a fair day and in every way conducive to the bringing out of a large vote. Fair weather usually is favorable to Republican success in the State, and to-day it had a tendency in that direction. For the first time the Australian ballot was in use, and as far as heard from it operated as smoothly as could be expected, although there is no question but what it was against the Republicans and tended to injure the Republican vote more than the Democratic vote. In the Fifth Ward of this city, for instance, seventeen votes were thrown out because of imperfection. Of these twelve were Republicans. If this ratio prevailed throughout the State the consequence can readily be seen.



GENERAL HENRY CLEAVES.

From the best evidences that can be obtained Cleaves, Republican candidate for Governor, will have a plurality over Johnson, Democratic, of between 11,000 and 12,000 votes, and a majority over all of from 6,000 to 8,000 votes, which is not much different from the estimates of the Republican State Committee. This is not quite what the Republicans would wish. In 1890 the Republican plurality for Governor was 18,883. In 1888, the Republican plurality was 18,033. Two and four years ago the Democratic vote in the State was not fully brought out, and as the Republican vote was substantially all out the Republican plurality rose to 18,000. But to-day the Democratic vote has been out more fully than two years ago, the Democrats having made their best organization since 1890, and as a result the Republican plurality has probably fallen back to the average between 1875 and 1884, which is about 12,000.

This, however, does not mean any decline of Republican strength, but simply the bringing out of the Democratic reserve vote which stayed home two years ago. In this city the Democrats made goodly gains, as they seem to in nearly all the cities. Cleaves, in Augusta, has 1,072 votes, against 891 for Johnson, giving the former a plurality of 181. In 1890, when the Democrats made no effort, the Republican plurality was 518. Seth Milliken, for Congress, is out 106 votes in Augusta.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—Washington County went Republican by 1,100 majority, the entire Republican ticket being elected. The total vote was about 8,500. Eight of the ten members of the House are Republican.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 12.—Returns from all the towns in Androscoggin County, except Green and Leeds, give Cleaves 4,112; Thompson, 3,559. The remaining towns were nearly a tie two years ago. The Republican Senators and the county ticket are elected by between 500 and 600 plurality. The Republicans elect six Representatives and the Democrats elect five. Scattering returns from the several counties of the Hill Congressional District show the re-election of Dingley (Rep.) by between 3,000 and 4,000 plurality over MacGillivray (Dem.) Dingley runs ahead of his ticket, and MacGillivray behind.

Bath, Me., Sept. 12.—The Republicans carry Sagadahoc County by the usual good majority, electing the entire ticket by an average plurality of 913.

Dover, Me., Sept. 12.—The entire Republican ticket is elected in Piscataquis County by a slightly less majority than four years ago. Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—The vote of Portland for Governor: Cleaves, 3,951; Johnson, 3,432; Hussey, 114. Vote for Congressmen: Reed (Rep.), 3,731; Ingraham, (Dem.), 3,545; Tucker (Rep.), 114.

The forty towns first heard from in the State gave Cleaves (Rep.), 8,001; Johnson (Dem.), 7,180; Hussey (Rep.), 154; scattering, 371.

The same towns in 1890 gave Burleigh (Rep.), 8,640; Thomson (Dem.), 5,984; Clark (Rep.), 295; scattering, 236. Republican plurality now, 1,721, against 2,676 then.

Sixty towns gave Cleaves 12,379; Johnson, 9,865; Hussey, 233; scattering, 481. Same towns in 1890: Burleigh, 11,894; Thomson, 8,029; Clark, 410; scattering, 51. Republican plurality now, 2,509, against 3,874 then. The indications pointed to about 12,000 plurality this year, or about two-thirds as much as in 1888 and 1890.

Ninety towns gave Cleaves 17,570; Johnson, 15,140; Hussey, 288; scattering, 542. Same towns in 1890: Burleigh, 17,313; Thomson, 12,470; Clark, 612; scattering, 470. Republican plurality now, 2,759, against 4,853 then.

One hundred and ten towns gave Cleaves 22,241; Johnson, 18,487; Hussey, 321; scattering, 634. Same towns in 1890: Burleigh, 21,247; Thomson, 15,122; Clark, 711; scattering, 526. Republican plurality now, 3,755, against 6,094 then.

In 140 towns Cleaves received 27,112; Johnson, 22,292; Hussey, 455; scattering, 631. In 1890 Burleigh received 25,503; Thomson, 17,748; Clark, 933; scattering, 572. Republican plurality this year, 4,870, against 7,555 in 1890.

In Augusta, Cleaves received 1,069; Johnson 890; against Burleigh, 831; Thomson, 323; Clark, 31; scattering, 2.

Chicago, Sept. 12 (special).—Secretary A. J. Smith, of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, has addressed a communication to each member of a committee appointed to prepare a report on the subject of abolition of tourists' tickets. The object of Secretary Smith's communication is to spur the committee on to action. The subject has been hanging fire for several meetings and he wants it disposed of one way or another. He is not likely to have his desire gratified. Chairman E. A. Ford will be unable to attend the forthcoming meeting of the association, and some of the other members of the committee say that there is not time now to prepare a report. Whether the committee acts or not, it is not likely that tourists' tickets will be abolished. They have got such a firm footing and proved so popular that they may be safely regarded as a permanent institution.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—All the 8,000 coal miners in the river district formally struck to-day on the half cent reduction made by the operators. About one-third of the mines have been working, and the men refused to return to their picks to-day. Half of the miners are organized and are prepared for a struggle.

ONLY WAITING FOR THE WORD TO STRIKE.

MR. MLEOD MUST GIVE IN TO THEM OR PRECIPITATE A CONFLICT, THEY SAY.

The danger of a general strike of engineers, firemen, trainmen and brakemen on the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey Central Railroads was evident in the yards in Jersey City yesterday. It was the sole topic of conversation in the Lehigh Valley yards and the men were unusually outspoken in declaring in favor of such action. Reporters who talked with the engineers were surprised by their seeming willingness to go out. These conservative workmen, almost to a man, said that unless Mr. McLeod, the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a strike would surely be ordered before the end of this week.

A Tribune reporter talked with a group of engineers in the Lehigh Valley yards. Most of them were members of the Brotherhood, but those who were not joined in the general denunciation of Mr. McLeod's attitude. One of the engineers, a member of the Brotherhood, said:

"There is nothing but strike in the air here to-day. We know the importance of the meeting of Mr. Arthur, our chief, and the chief officers of the Reading Railroad Association to-day. We have absolute confidence in their integrity and firmness. They know what the overwhelming sentiment of the engineers is. They know McLeod of old, and, consequently, there will be no dilly-dallying. They will talk right to the point and their conference with President McLeod to-morrow will settle the matter one way or the other in a very few minutes; they will win every point or there will be a general strike."

"What are your grievances?" was asked. "We have too many to enumerate. The chief grievance is that many Brotherhood engineers, firemen and others have been discharged for no other reason than that they belonged to the brotherhoods. They have been asked by the officials of the road to leave their old, true and tried organizations and to join instead Mr. McLeod's pet organization—the Reading Relief Association."

"In what respects does the Reading Relief Association differ from the Brotherhood?" was asked. "The Brotherhood is an organization planned by President McLeod. It was organized, as McLeod admits, to supplant the brotherhoods. It requires its members to pay one day's wages every month. Then, in case of sickness its members get some meagre sum. In case of death it is said that the unfortunate man's family gets \$1,000. I have never heard of any one who got anything to spend out of the association. One engineer whom I know was laid up for eight weeks. He was a member of McLeod's benevolent association, and he got just 40 cents a week. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers requires its members to pay \$3 every quarter. It pays them when sick \$12 a week and \$1,500 for the loss of a limb or eye. If an engineer is killed his family gets \$1,500. Besides, the Brotherhood is conducted by us, in our interests; the Reading Relief Association by A. A. McLeod, our enemy."

"The telegraphers have joined us in our demands. Look out for the biggest railroad strike ever seen in this country if your just demands are not granted."

M. A. Clapp, an engineer and a member of the Brotherhood, said that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He said that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He said that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

M. Williams, second vice-president of the Reading, said yesterday that there would be no news to be given out from his office until the engineers, firemen and others had stopped talking and done nothing but strike. He said that the men are taking their places. It will be remembered that the members of the brotherhoods took the place of the strikers when they struck a few years ago on the Reading.

MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION SUCH AS TO PREVENT HIS ABSENCE FROM HER.

Loon Lake House, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The President informed Chairman Hackett, of the New York State Republican Executive Committee, this morning that owing to the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health it would be impossible for him to make the tour contemplated through the northern and central parts of the State. This conclusion had been reluctantly reached, but within the last day or two a new complication had developed in Mrs. Harrison's illness, and her condition now is such as to excite much solicitude and to prevent the President's absence from her sick room.

No information as to the cholera situation has been received from New York to-day, Secretary Foster having telegraphed yesterday to the President that he would return to Washington unless some unforeseen emergency should arise.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Newman remained here till this afternoon's train, and then went as far south as the Champlain House, where they will spend the night and take the boat down the lake to-morrow.

Mrs. Grant visited the President's cottage this morning, but she did not stay. The attention shown her here during her brief visit.

Loganapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.—This movement to reorganize the Order of the Iron Hall took definite form this morning. The National Convention of delegates from the branches of the order called by a local committee met at 10 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, C. B. Feltman, chairman of the committee which called the meeting, called the delegates to order and said: "I have no plot scheme. The order has been betrayed by its officers. I have heard it from their own lips on the witness stand. If we act with wisdom I believe we can save the order. It ought to be saved by a good and many people."

James H. Young, of Kansas City, made much demonstration by declaring that this convention is packed by men who are here in opposition to the good of the members, and who are prepared to antagonize everything which may conflict with Mr. Somers's convention at Baltimore. Mr. Young here declared that if anybody attempted to do anything in any scheme to pack the convention he would be shot.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Eastbound shipments of freight from Chicago last week, exclusive of live stock, amounted to 55,540 tons, against 59,018 for the preceding week, a decrease of 3,478 tons; and against 55,950 tons for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 410 tons. They were made up of the following articles: Flour, 1,870 tons; grain and mill-stuff, 25,008 tons; provisions, 1,420 tons; 8,848 tons; that all his just debts and funeral expenses be paid. The residue of all real and personal estate is bequeathed absolutely to his widow, Annie Shaw Curtis, whom he also names as his sole executor. The witnesses to the document are William H. Cross and Oliver G. Johnson.

The will of George William Curtis was admitted to probate before Surrogate Stephen P. Stephens, of Richmond County, yesterday. The document, which was dated December 26, 1883, was brief, containing only two sheets of engrossed manuscript. It was read in full, and at his last debts and funeral expenses be paid. The residue of all real and personal estate is bequeathed absolutely to his widow, Annie Shaw Curtis, whom he also names as his sole executor. The witnesses to the document are William H. Cross and Oliver G. Johnson.

ALL KEPT ON THE CEPHEUS.

AN INJUNCTION AIDS THE CAUSE OF THE RUFIANS.

DREADFUL EXPERIENCES OF THE WORK-OUT CABIN PASSENGERS OF THE NORMANNIA—GOVERNOR FLOWER'S PROCLAMATION—NO NEW CASES OR DEATHS FROM THE CHOLERA IN THIS PORT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Law and lawlessness prevented the landing of the cabin passengers of the Normannia on Fire Island beach yesterday. Judge Barnard issued an injunction restraining the health authorities from using Fire Island for quarantine purposes and a mob of citizens from Islip and Bay Shore stood guard over the pier at the Surf Hotel, and by threats and force, prevented the passengers on the Cepheus from landing until the legal papers of the injunction arrived. The men in this mob, wealthy, many of them, and heavily all of them regarded as respectable citizens, acted as members of mobs usually do, and a piteous appeal from the passengers of the Cepheus to allow the women and children to land was refused. So the poor wanderers from the Normannia were left on board the steamer which had brought them down from Sandy Hook, and their plight was worse than it had been before, for there are no sleeping accommodations on the Cepheus, and nearly 500 people were there.

Governor Flower when he was informed of the situation, showed a spirit as lawless as that displayed by the Islip mob, and said that were he the captain of the Cepheus he would disregard the injunction. Dr. Jenkins telegraphed to Governor Flower asking for State troops to enforce a landing on Fire Island. Altogether the situation regarding the Fire Island plan was extremely complicated, and not a little sensational last night.

From Quarantine came the good news there had been no new deaths in the course of the day and no new cases had developed. This gave a clean record for twenty-four hours, and led to the hope that the cholera in the Lower Bay had finally been got in control.

The Board of Health announced that the city was still free from cholera. The principal interest of the day centered in the wandering of the Normannia passengers over tossing seas to shores which would not receive them.

Governor Flower issued a proclamation at noon directing the Sheriff of Suffolk County to resist any interference with the State authorities in taking possession of Fire Island, and warning all people not to interfere with the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station. While the Governor was issuing his proclamation, Judge Barnard was granting his injunction.

THE PASSENGERS JEERED AT. EVEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

SENATOR M'PHERSON'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERERS AWAKENS NO SYMPATHY—BOTH SIDES AT THE POINT OF VIOLENCE—AN ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SURF HOTEL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Fire Island, Sept. 12.—The passengers of the Normannia, imprisoned on the Cepheus did not land at Fire Island to-day. An injunction obtained from Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, effectually disposed of that. In the close of the afternoon, the captain of the Cepheus tried to land the Normannia passengers at the central pier of the island, facing the main entrance to the Surf Hotel, and then was witnessed a scene such as for the credit of humanity it is hoped may not soon be seen again. The story yesterday of the fierce opposition made by the citizens of Islip and Bay Shore against the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station has already been told. Early this morning Supervisor William H. Young, of the Islip Board of Health, was busy swearing in bay men and storekeepers as deputy constables. The thirty bay men who invaded Fire Island late last night had remained on the pier all through the dark hours of the morning, and just after sunrise their number was reinforced by the fifty or more special deputy constables, sworn to preserve the property of the township.

This town crowd took up a position at the extreme eastern end of the island just after President Charles G. Wilson and Dr. Edson, of the Health Board, who had remained on the island all through the night, had left it for New-York. It was not until the island was clear of these officials, and Dr. Walter Voight, the Quarantine physician, was left in charge, that they made their presence known. Dr. Voight caught sight of them, and going to where they were, ordered them in the name of the State Government to leave the pier. John H. Vail, ex-Supervisor of Islip, replied that the citizens were there awaiting the arrival of the injunction which they expected to receive from Judge Barnard. Dr. Voight repeated his order. Mr. Vail demanded an authority. Dr. Voight had no written order of authority to show, and amid the derisive cheers of the mob, went back to the hotel to send a message to Health Officer Jenkins and Governor Flower.

THE MOB GROWS LARGER AND LARGER.

Then for the next three hours, the one hundred and fifty citizens of Islip and Bay Shore, their numbers having grown, marched up and down the board platforms, occasionally gathering in knots of twenty or so, and holding impromptu indignation meetings. All this while Mr. Vail sat in his chair on the stoop of Munsey's Hotel at the eastern end of the island, awaiting the arrival of the message which was to tell of victory. The little crowd of Quarantine officials and reporters anxiously watching the signal which should tell whether or not the passengers were to be allowed to land. They saw a little steam launch run up to the pier; they saw a figure jump on to the pier, and then cheer upon cheer rose in the air. The little knot of watchers at the other end then knew that Judge Barnard had granted the injunction. Dr. Voight rushed to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch asking for confirmation of the report. Then there strode into the office of the hotel, Willard P. Reid, counsel for the corporation of Islip; Julius Hauger, town clerk; J. Z. O'Brien, Justice of the peace; Dr. W. A. Baker, physician to the Islip Board of Health, and John W. Howell, chief of the deputies. Mr. Reid, in behalf of the Islip Board of Health, walked up to Dr. Voight and said:

"I have to inform you, sir, that we have this morning obtained an injunction from Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, Second District, of

Brooklyn. This injunction restrains the State Board from landing passengers from any ship infected or otherwise on this island, which is part of our township. In pursuance of this injunction I have to warn you that the citizens of Islip, sworn in as special deputies, will remain on the island and resist by force, if need be, any attempt to land on the part of the Normannia's passengers or the passengers of any other infected vessel.

PARLEYING WITH THE LEADERS.

"Where is the injunction?" asked Dr. Voight. "We have not yet received it, but it is certain to be in our hands in the course of the afternoon," replied Mr. Reid.

Dr. Voight had previously received confirmation of the news in a dispatch from New-York, and did not continue the useless argument then. It was then about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. For two hours the crowd of belligerents strolled about the pier with the air of those who already owned the island, while Dr. Voight and the reporters, appointed for the time being as special deputy State officers, awaited the arrival of the Cepheus.

There was a simultaneous rush of the hotel people, the Quarantine officials and the enemy at the eastern end of the island, as the Cepheus, which had passed the bar at last, hove in sight. The crowd of Islip citizens, shouting and yelling like a pack of hungry wolves, lined the centre pier, with Mr. Reid, Supervisor Young, Mr. Howell and Coroner Moore at their head. As the Cepheus slowly steamed round the island from the rear and came nearer and nearer the dock, the mob on the pier grew perfectly insane with rage and excitement.

The two big decks of the iron steambot were packed with a crowd of white-faced, haggard men and women and children, all huddled together, as if for warmth and mutual comfort. Long days of detention, first on the plague-stricken ship with cholera ever hovering around them ready to strike; then on the Stonington, and last the sleepless night on the Cepheus, had seemingly beaten all life and hope and spirit out of them. It was the ghost of a defiant cheer that they raised in response to the howls of the worthy Islip citizens, who stood waiting to receive them. Then the blue uniforms of six New-York policemen became visible as they pushed their way to the front and seized the deck rope preparatory to making the boat fast to the pier.

Mr. Young stood in the front of the crowd. "You don't land here," he shouted, and the boat lines were thrown on the pier, the Islip men at a signal from him threw them off into the water. Then the Baymen cheered, while from the deck of the Cepheus came a volley of hisses and cries of "Shame, Americans!"

Then there was a moment of silence as Captain Tribble, of the Cepheus, leaped onto the rail of the lower deck, and, with upraised hand, asked permission to speak: "I have been on this boat with these passengers for nearly two days," he cried. "I tell you that there is not the vestige of any kind of sickness among them, and that they may land in safety to themselves and to you."

"Then land them in New-York," yelled the Islip men. "We won't have them here." Once more the lines were thrown on to the pier by the policeman and once more thrown off.

THE BOAT DRIFTS FROM THE PIER. It seemed now as if the captain of the Cepheus would give up the struggle to land his unfortunate passengers, and the Islip mob set up another yell as the big boat drifted out a little into the stream. But at a signal from Dr. Voight, who had pushed his way to the front, she stopped. Then Dr. Voight turned to Mr. Reid and said:

"You see the plight of these poor worn and hungry women and children. Will you not allow me to communicate with them in some way? I am anxious to let them know that they are barred by this injunction." Mr. Reid and Mr. Vail replied almost in the same breath: "Doctor, if you want to speak to these people we will provide you with a boat, and see that you are allowed to land without molestation or interference from our men." Mr. Reid then called two men who had charge of a boat and said: "Take Dr. Voight to the Cepheus and bring him back to this dock." Dr. Voight was about to step into the boat when a thought seemed to strike him, and turning to Mr. Reid, he said: "You say that you have an injunction. Where is it?"

"We have our authority," replied Mr. Reid, "and can produce it."

Dr. Voight then stepped into the boat. It had gone scarcely a dozen yards when the boat stopped and turned and the men began rowing back as if to their lives.

"Why don't you go to the Cepheus," asked Mr. Reid. "They refuse to take me," said Dr. Voight as he stepped onto the pier.

"Yes we do," answered the men amid loud cheers. Then there was a louder shout as the Cepheus once more hove slowly up to the pier. Now the features of some of the better known passengers could be clearly distinguished by the newspaper men. In the front of the upper deck stood K. T. Wall, who had been appointed by the State Board of Health to take possession of the island to land the passengers. A dozen feet to the left of him was A. M. Palmer, while behind Mr. Palmer were E. L. Godkin and Senator M'Phereson, of New-Jersey. On the after deck, almost at the stern, stood Miss Lottie Collins, tastefully dressed in dark blue serge and fiercely shaking her little hands at the belligerents below.

When the Cepheus was within two feet of the pier, Mr. Wall leaned forward, and in a loud, clear voice, addressed the crowd: "I am here," he said, "on the authorization of Governor Flower to take charge of this island and land these passengers. I can tell you that these people are entirely free from sickness." ("Land them in New-York!" shouted the crowd—"Free from sickness," continued Mr. Wall. "Then," he cried, wildly waving his arm